be any question.

## Amnsements Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HCUSE-8:15-" Virginia." BLOOUPERA IN COST OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE DALY's THEATRE-2 and 8:15-" The Squire." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-" Countres Dubarry." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-" Joshua Whitcomb." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-"Her

HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRF-8:15-" Iolanthe. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Exhibition.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8-" Young Mrs. Wi

Niblo's Garden-2 and 8-" The Black Venus." FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-8-San Francisco Minstrels.

THALIA THEATRE-8-" King Lear." THEATRE CONIQUE-S-"McSoriey's Inflation."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-" A Parisian Romance WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King" WINDSOR THEATRE.-2 and 8-" Esmeralda.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND"
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# New York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Richard Wagner died in Venice yes terday. === The members of the French Ministry have resigned. \_\_\_\_ There was a violent scene in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday while M. Waddington's bill was under consideration. The crop prospects in England and on the continent are said to be gloomy. = Prince Napoleon visited the ex-Empress Eugenie yesterday. Archbishop McCabe is better. === Further evi-

Congress .- In the Senate yesterday a joint reso lution was passed to admit, free of duty, a monument to General Washington. Resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature remonstrating against the transfer to the Navy Department of the Life Saving Service were presented. Consideration of the sugar and wool schedules of the Revenue Tariff bill was completed. === In the House the River and Harbor bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce. The Senate bill was passed granting the right of way to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company through the Fort Smith Tariff bill was nearly finished.

DOMESTIC.-The floods in the Ohio Valley have been most disastrous; in Louisville a dam protecting the lowlands broke and twenty blocks of the city were submerged, it is feared with loss of life. In Cincinnati the destruction is also great; a railway depot fell and many persons are said to have been drowned. The devastation extends to all the cities, towns and villages in the valley of the river. === Georgia's sesqui-centennial celebration closed yesterday in Savannah. - Two children of John Sheffield, of Madison, Wis., were burned to death in his house, which had been set on fire.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Ex-Governor Morgan was very low at an early hour this morning. fire in Canal-st. yesterday caused damage to the amount of \$100,000. == The exhibition of the New-York Fanciers' Club was opened. === The examination of the alleged jury fixers took place. = The will of Samuel Willets bequeaths money to many charitable institutions. ==== The Bar Association heard a report on the Penal Code, A gambling place in Fifth-ave, was broken up. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains), 83.32 cents. = Stocks opened weak and

declined, and closed unsettled at some recoveries. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair weather, with slight change in the temperature. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 32°; lowest, 25°; average, 2778°.

We commend Mr. Robert P. Porter's letter on the decline of the worsted-stuffs trade at Bradford, England, to the New-England manufacturers who are just embarking in this particular branch of business. It is a curious illustration of the migration of an English industry to the continent. Yet the French actually bought their machinery in England and by higher pay induced the English skilled operatives to instruct their workmen. This is, one of those instances in which a trade has been lost by England through lack of foresight.

The late Mr. Samuel Willets has distributed through his will large sums in behalf of charity and education. Swarthmore College, a Quaker institution, near Philadelphia, receives \$100,000. Many charitable institutions in this city are also generously remembered. The publication of this will probably will surprise most of the testator's acquaintances. Mr. Willets was a leading member of the Society of Friends in this city, and was known to have a large fortune; but he was not generally supposed to be nearly so rich as his lavish bequests now show him to have been. That was one of the advantages, perhaps, of being a

The rejection of the Anti-Orleanist bill by the French Senate has been followed by the resignation of what was left of the Duclerc Ministry. If the relation between these two events

depended have invariably been taken in the lower or repular Chamber. There is no reason to believe, however, that the Ministry could have kept on its legs, if the Senate had adopted the Deputies' absurd bill. With its Premier attacked with congestion of the brain, and its members devoid of political influence and divided among themselves, it was reduced to so pitiable a plight that its collapse could not have been deferred by any action either of the Senate or of the Deputies. Of course M. de Freycinet and M. Ferry are mentioned as unwilling candidates for the succession. A reorganization of the old Ministry under M. Devès is apparently out of the question.

Although Senator Ferry is in serious trouble financially, he holds his forces in the Michigan Legislature well in band. There was no change yesterday in the balloting for United States Senator from what it was ten days ago. Apparently his opponents have not yet had time to make use of the forces which Mr. Ferry's misfortunes have placed at their disposal. The Senator seems to be playing into their hands more than his friends could wish. He refuses to make any explanation of the serious charges which ex-Governor Baldwin has indirectly made against him. Under the circumstances his silence is damaging.

An abstract of the address of Dr. J. J. Mitchell, president of the New-York Homeopathic Medical Society, which we give in another column, will attract especial attention at this time, owing to the differences among allopathic practitioners in regard to their code of ethics. It was only natural that the homeopathic physicians should watch with a good deal of quiet satisfaction the struggle for greater professional freedom which has been going on for some time in the ranks of their more conservative brethren. They certainly were in the position of men who had no favors to ask. Their schools or medicine have gradually acquired excellent reputations as places of scientific training, and their practitioners have won fortunes and distinction among their fellow men. It made little matter therefore to them, practically, whether allopaths consulted with them or not. The success of the liberal members of the old school in broadening the terms of their code has given them pleasure, much as it has given satisfaction to all persons who have large ideas of freedom and little sympathy with anything which seems to savor too much of conservatism.

The necessity of passing some tariff measure at this session of Congress is so pressing that the Republican Representatives should be guilty of no slackness in action which concerns it, notwithstanding the poor chances which the bill of the Ways and Means Committee now seems to have in the House. They ought to devote themselves to the consideration of the measure heartily, and pass it if possible. Some of them are counting too much upon possible concurrence with the Senate's bill. Apparently they forget that there is at least one strong precedent against such action which would first have to be set aside. The House once held that a bill affecting the revenue must originate with it, and not in the Senate. The opponents of tariff legislation will undoubtedly avail themselves of all points of advantage, and they might be able to secure the rejection of the Senate measure on alleged constitutional grounds. It behooves every Republican member, therefore, to make it perfectly clear that he has strained every effort to comply with the country's demand for a reduction in the tariff, and has taken no chances.

The death of Wagner removes the most rugged, uncompromising, original and powerful art character born in this century. This tion of life and property, and the influence is great master was, perhaps, the most myriad- felt from the superior down to the humblest exceptional merit deserves. only was he a musician, but he left his wark on the poetical, political and philosophical literature of Germany. He was a most deepthinking philosopher of the modern school represented by Schoppenhauer. As a politician methods. If he did not see the full fruition of his labors, Wagner at least did a great all, are but poor consolation. There should be and lasting work. He lived to see his theories leaven the whole lump of European music. The school which will follow him (of which he was the whole while he lived) will not be made Military Reservation. The metal schedule of the up of imitators, but of original workers after his ideas. The direct influence which he exerted has been wide-reaching enough to affect all the German writers of music, the best of the modern Frenchmen, and some of the young Italians. It reached a man so old as Verdi and enabled him to make his last opera the best. Full of crotchets, always scathing, and frequently unfair in his criticism of the composers whose operas stood in the way of an appreciation of his creations, Wagner, nevertheless, had a high and unfeigned admiration for those elements in art which all admit to be admirable. His conceptions of the sanctity of the arts and the possibility of their harmonious union were rooted in a profound appreciation of the antique.

UNION LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS. It may be presumed with safety that Congress does not wish to disregard the public will. It may err in weighing expressions of public sentiment; it may mistake the voice of lobbyists and jobbers, of bummers and strikers, for the voice of the people. That has happened more than once, and Washington is a upon such echoes of their own voices as they get about Washington are apt to be misled. Presuming that Congress really wishes to

attention to the resolution passed at its regular on Thursday last. Time was when persons in sympathy with rebellion were fond of saying a Democratic convention to take a drink. that this Club really represented nobody and had no influence. But that is a good while ago. other night, it is recorded that our ex-Senator-The power of the organization during the war ah, how our eyes moisten over the "Ex" and was so manifested that nobody has doubted it the stupendous "might-have-beens" it consince, and it proved to be due almost wholly to tains-that our ex-Senator, Thomas C. Platt, the fact that the Club really represented the rising to respond to the call for a speech, was will of a vast majority of the intelligent, greeted with "six cheers!" "Big Six," perthoughtful, patriotic and influential men of this region. What a few hundred representational, uncabalistic, phenomenal, unmeaning, tative men thought in its meetings was even number-"six"? The memory of dead sure to be what many thousands of in- heroes and statesmen is by immemorial custom fluential men said in their talk with their honored by libations drunk standing and in neighbors, friends and employes. It came silence. So upon occasions like the one above to be clear in the end that the people of referred to, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson the loyal North wanted and insisted upon what and Lincoln are remembered and honored. the Union League Club said that they wanted, Great living leaders like Conkling, Grant,

to be controlling. Members of Congress who want to know men at the North think on pending questions

Thursday: Resolved, That this Club earnestly appeals to the preent Congress to secure before its adjournment, in accordance with the recommendations of the President and the ecretary of the Treasury: First, a readjustment of the tariff, retaining the principle of adequate protection to home industry; second, the repeal of all war taxes save those on whiskey and tobacco; and third, the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars.

Readjustment in accordance with the recomnendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury means a substantial reductionsuch a reduction as the Tariff Commission proposed. That the principle of protection should be retained was essential, in the judgment of the Club, and is held essential by a great majority of the voters in the Northern States. The repeal of war taxes except those on whiskey and toba co means that a more extended and sweeping repert of internal taxes should not be made, in order to serve as an excuse for refusing tariff reduction. The suspension of silver coinage is a measure earnestly desired for the safety of business and industry, not only by merchants and business men in the commercial centres, but by all the ablest and most prominent advocates of bimetallic currency. These accord precisely with THE TRIBUNE's plan. They accord, we believe, with the wishes of those influential and intelligent men whose opinions in the long run control public opinion and action. Can Conan indication of public sentiment?

A SATISFACTORY VERDICT.

The British Admiralty Court rendered yeserday a most important decision in the case of the collision between the Inman steamship City of Brussels and the Kirby Hall. Its promptness and severity cannot fail to increase the watchfulness of all officers of steamships, and thus lessen in some degree the chances of collision. The circumstances of this disaster will be readily recalled. On Sunday, January 7, the City of Brussels was lying-to in a tog off the Northwest Lightship at the mouth of the Mersey. Suddenly a steamer's whistle was heard, a white light appeared upon the starboard bow, and the bow of the Kirby Hall struck the starboard bow of the City of Brussels with terrible force, cutting a hole down to the water's edge, and in twenty minutes the City of Brussels went down in forty feet of water. Ten lives were lost, and a cargo valued at \$379,000, while the vessel was valued at \$400,000. The owners of the Kirby Hall then lodged a claim for £6,000 damages to their vessel by the collision, while the Messrs. Inman claimed £160,000 as their loss on the City of Brussels, exclusive of claims for cargo or loss of life. The decision of the Admiralty Court testimony which came to us directly after the collision, as The Tribune has already pointed ent, led to the same conclusion. The London Times said two days after the disaster: "If vessels manned and equipped as the Kirby Hall " was are sent on trial trips it is no wonder that collisions and wrecks occur." It would appear that this verdict is remarkable in respect to the amount of damages. It is stated that "the "Kirby Hall is made liable to the extent of £8 per ton for cargo lost and £15 per ton for life

tive point with steamship owners and railway damages," inspire the most careful precautions and most praiseworthy exertions for the protecone just and beneficial in its influence, which will afford another safeguard to the outgoing tide of travel that will shortly set in toward Europe. Collisions are chiefly preventable, and it is well that fatal blundering has been he was revolutionary in his theories and punished. Yet the possibilities of such blundering should be rendered few. Damages, after no collisions at all. The subject of signals and steering rules must be speedily taken up again. The appeal in Germany for an international court to take evidence apon collisions and devise a universal system of signals is well founded. The subject has been already agitated in Congress, and some action should be taken that this country may do her part in proteeting life at sea.

"SIX CHEERS." We often hear of persons being greeted on public occasions with "three cheers," and sometimes, when the person is extremely popuar or the audience unusually exuberant, with "three times three." But "six cheers"!-we may be mistaken about it, but really "six cheers" for anybody in particular upon any particular occasion seem to us rather a novelty in the tabulation of enthusiasm. It is an uncommon arrangement. When "three cheers' are given we know that it means a simple outburst of average applause. But no reasoning, intelligent person ever heard enthusiasm roll over beyond this limit and on to the fourth cheer without immediately concluding in his own mind that at least five more cheers lingered behind in the vocal chambers of the bawling crowd, and that nothing short of a sweeping general sneeeze or a sudden change of heart could hinder the final consummation of famous place for misunderstanding what the the traditional "three times three." No fact people want. Mere parasites, who exist by in political, moral or physical science is better favor of Congressmen, do so large a part of known to public orators like, say, Samuel Cox the current talking in that town that a Member for State Senator Grady, than that after an of Congress is apt to think the whole world audience, propelled by its own divine afflatus, enamored of his views because all the people he | gets fairly swung over to the fourth of a series meets at Washington say they approve them of cheers, there's no stopping it till it has gone most enthusiastically. But the unexpected in through with the whole conventional nine, ignominious defeat of more than one large and very likely-but that depends a little on majority in Congress, when it has appealed to the beer gauge-a "tiger" added. We believe the people, has shown that members who rely we are safe in the assertion that the annals of our political history do not farnish more than three instances in which an audience fired to the highest pitch of enthusiasm after giving know what the people think and want, we call | more than three cheers stopped short of nine in its bellowing. Two of these, if the encyclomonthly meeting by the Union League Club paedias are correct, were occasioned by an alarm of fire, and one by a sudden invitation to

But at the meeting of the Lincoln Club the and many a man in public life steered his John Kelly and Patrick Duffy are never hon-

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDITED AND TRIBUNE, WEDIT AND TRIBUNE, WEDITED AND TRIBUNE, WEDITED AND TRIBUNE, WEDITED which the fate of the Ministry of the day have | ion at the North which is sure in the long run | a social entertainment is sufficient evidence forth at his appearance rolls beyond the conwhat substantial, patriotic and influential ventional three cheers, only to stop suddenly at six, with, so far as we can learn, no "tiger" for may profitably read the resolution adopted on a snapper. Why six cheers for this "leader of conservative Republicanism"-and why notwe will not say why not three-but why not nine? Is he too great for three and not great enough for nine? We cannot believe it. Is it possible that this company gathered to do honor to the memory of Lincoln thought only of Platt till the sixth cheer, and then suddenly and simultaneously remembered Lincoln? It may be. Or possibly some occult significance attaches to this uncommon demonstration, and that hereafter, following this precedent, we are to have our applause measured out more in accordance with the merits of the recipient and with less regard to the exuberance of the company. Was it the ex-Senator's own suggestion that, out of regard for the fitness of things, the same cut-off should be applied to the applause that he had himself applied to his career? It would not be unlike him. But even then, why cheer at all? Why not get all ready to hurrab and of a sudden bolt under the table? Of the fitness of that demonstration there could never

> But though we may never be able to understand fully the reasons why our ex-Senator was received with "six cheers" by the Lincoln Club, he has left us in no obscurity as to his views of political management and the motives that actuated him in resigning his seat in the Senate. After modestly remarking that he had come to the dinner with the understanding gress quite afford to disregard entirely such that he was not to make a speech, but was to be purely ornamental, he proceeded to say in effect that he believed in having "Bosses" in politics but never in having newspapers as "Bosses." He considers the present deplorable condition of political affairs as due entirely to the deposition of the "Bosses" under the influence of newspaper clamor, and the substitution of the newspapers themselves in place of the " Bosses' by divine right. In conclusion, he said he was like the little girl who wanted to go to hell on Saturday afternoons and have a good time This, we believe, is the only satisfactory explanation Mr. Platt has ever given of the act by which his brief career in the Senate was terminated. He thought it was "Saturday afternoon." But though he had a perfect right to go there himself, it seems to us he made a mistake in trying to take the whole Republican party with him. And we don't believe he has had a very good time either.

But the "six cheers"! Will "Sitting Bull," who presided on this occasion, please inform an inquiring public why the cheers ran over three and stopped short of nine ?

A GREAT POINT SETTLED. A remarkable theological discussion has just been closed. It has been the peculiarity of throws the blame upon the Kirpy Hall. The all theological discussions for the past eighteen hundred years or so that instead of leading to argument they have invariably ended in widening the divergence between the disputants. But the discussion we are about to consider furnishes a striking exception to the rule, for it has ended in an enthusastic, we can hardly say cordial, agreement. This would be a cause for rejoicing were it not that the decision reached concerns the eternal happiness or unhappiness of a large proportion of the human race. The question under discussion was the somewhat familiar one, Is there a hell? It did Verdicts like this form the only means of not start in that form, but by unanim extracting good from steamship disasters and sent it assumed that form and was decided in wrecked trains. The pocket is the most sensi- the affirmative. The parties to the discussion were Senator Ingalls and the Rev. Dr. Patton. managers alike. "Damages, gentlemen, heavy | The case is an interesting one, and is likely to be so far-reaching in its influence that we will state its rise, progress and triumphant conclusion tersely, but with all the accuracy which its

minded whom Music has ever produced. Not subordinate. So we can hail this verdict as Sepator Ingalls began the trouble by some remarks in the Senate during the memorial exerrises there in honor of the late Senator Hill, of Georgia. - As near as we can make out from the version now given, he expressed some doubts about the certainty of a future life, but admitted that if there were such a state he knew of no one whose life was so rich in the speech, and quoted some sentences from it in his religious newspaper under the striking heading of "Heathen Talk in Congress," He also appended some comments, calling Mr. Ingalls an infidel, and saying that the utterance of his views in "connection with the solemn commemorative services of a Christian Senator was a piece of pure impertinence." That there might be no doubt about his own views upon impertinence or any other branch of the subject under discussion, the Rev. Dr. Patton marked a copy of his paper and sent it to Mr. Ingalls. The case was now well opened. Mr. Ingails indited a card of response and sent it to the newspapers as well as to the Doctor. He observed that in his speech on Mr. Hill he had merely "presented those reflections which rise " in all thoughtful minds when meditating upon the impenetrable mystery which ve ils the future state of man from all except" the Rev. Dr. Patton, and after a slight further explanation closed in this animated style: "It you are a Christian, I prefer to be a heathen—that is, if your religion prompts or permits you without provocation to libel these with whose views upon the great problems of human destiny you do not agree, I prefer to be an infidel But I am neither the one nor the other. I have had some doubts hitherto whether eternal punishment was consistent with infinite love, but I am quite sure that if there is no hell for such bigoted slanderers and malignant liars as you there ought to be." It will be seen that Mr. Ingalls is in favor of a hell. Now comes the response and final summing up of the Rev. Dr. Patton. He starts out with the gentle Christian remark that he had recently expressed the opinion that "ungentlemanliness was not a characteristic of all unbelievers," but he was now convinced that he ought to make Mr. Ingalls a "conspicuous exception to this position." He then reiterates all his former assertions, accuses Mr. Ingalls of cribbing his views from Cicero, and declares that "heathenish" is the only fitting term to characterize his sentiments. Finally, after telling him he had used language which a "true gentleman would not use," he closes with this ingenious reference to the undoubted existence of a hell : In return for your cruel wish that I may be doomed to 'eternal punishment,' permit me "to express the hope that you may attain re-"pentance unto life, and, putting away all malice, evil speaking, bribery and corrupt

" practices, finally be welcome to the glorious rewards of the eternal hereafter." The Rev. Dr. Patton, it will be observed, is not so blunt a person as Mr. Ingalls. He does not indulge in a "cruel wish" that he may go to that uncomfortable place. He "hopes" the Senator will be able to get into heaven, but he wishes him to understand that he will first have to renounce " malice, evil speaking, bribery and corrupt practices," before he can get in with the Doctor and the other meek and lowly Chrisbe that of cause and effect, a new precedent has bark into safe harbors because he believed ored with less than "three times three." Yet | tians who never permit themselves, even by in-

we wish to emphasize about it is the agreement of the two disputants, the one an alleged heathen and infidel, and the other a zealous, professing Christian, that there is a hell, and that it is a desirable and necessary institution. We are not sure but that this agreement will settle the question permanently, and if it does a prolific source of discord among theologians will be removed. However much sadness the decision may give to some people, there can be no doubt that it will give great joy to many others who look upon a hell as an eminently commendable place of eternal abode for their

When the veteran hunter informed the small boy whom he observed shovelling dirt like mad from a woodchuck's hole that he could not possibly dig out that bashful and retiring little animal, he was met by the remark: "Mi ter, I've got to dig him out; we haven't got any meat at hum.' Very likely the same cogent reason prompted Vennor and Wiggins to embark in that most reckless of speculations know as weather-prophesying. As s ea ly branch of business it is to be regarded as being rather more discouraging than the attempt to fure the casual woodchuck from his lair. Venuor came out of it with a fatal fracture in his reputation as a practical guesser in regard to storms. So did Wiggins. But the public begins to suspect that it was with Wiggins as with Vennor-that the prophesying was undertaken to advertise the almanae in which he is interested rather than for a nore scientific and disinterested purpose. Neither Vennor nor Wiggins has any standing among scientists. The latter, who has just bee, brought to grief, taught school in Nova cotia or New-Brunswick a few years ago, and later on was given a small clerkship in the Finance Department at Ottawa. Hence his peculiar fitness to astruct the rest of us in the science of forecasting torms. The next gentleman on this continent who rises to remark that he can tell what sort of weather the facure has in store must expect to be extensively reminded that if he wants to sell his almanac he had better quit his tomfoolery and advertise it in a legitimate way.

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. Henry Watterson, of The Louisville Courier-Journal, will on Washington's pirthday Thursday of next week) address the Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature on "Tariff Reform."

Ex-Governor and Senator-elect Colquitt, of Georgia, lectured in Cleveland, Ohio, last Saturday evening and was introduced to the audience by ex-President Hayes Mr. W. D. Howells has been visiting in Florence,

Italy, and a reception was given in his honor there three weeks ago at the house of Mr. Ball, the Ameri-The health of Dr. William H. Van Buren, the well-

known surgeon, of this city, has been poor for some tune. Recently his illness assumed a dangerous form, but he has so far recovered that he was able to go out driving a day or two ago.

"It may be news to you since you have invited ne to 'smile,'" said Mr. "Bob" Burdette, the umorist, to a Pittsburgh Post reporter, the other day, that I have beome a total abstainer. I reduced the matter to figures and found out that to each man is allotted one barrel of whiskey; and by close man is another one order that I had drouk a barrel and a half. In other words, I had drouk my own that half of some other man's barrel. I am too honest to rob anybody, especially of the whiskey we get nowadays, and therefore have quit drinking whiskey entirely."

Mr Howard Roberts, of Phitadelphia, has finished his marble statue of Robert Fulton, which is to be placed in one of Pennsylvania's niches in the Capitol at Washington. It is something more than lifezed and represents the great inventor sitting, with his coat off, in an arm chair studying the model of a steamboat which he grasps with both hands as it rests upon his knees. Books and tools scattered about the base of the stetue carry out the idea of a well-dressed man in his workshop, studying out further improvements to a machine upon which he has concentrated the best thought of his life.

When the late Hon. Marshall Jewell first left his father's home and tanyard to seek his fortune in the West, he went to Rochester, N. Y. Ito work in a telegraph office. But when he got there he did not find the vacancy he expected, and his means were so exhausted that he could not travel further. So he accepted the first opportunity that was presented telry in that part of the State. He worked faith fully in that position for some time, until an opening was found in his chosen calling.

Dr. Webber, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Troy, has been induced to reconsider his recently-tendered resignation, partly by the unaniprophecy of a future existence as that of Sen-ator Hill. The Rev. Dr. Patton did not like the Sunday-school. A large delegation of the children, including nearly all of the intant class, made an impromptu call at the parsonage and petitioned him not to leave them. "Well, but what difference would it make what would happen if I went ot to leave them. Well happen if I went rould it make—what would happen if I went way?" he asked. "Oh," was the ready response, we would all become heathen them." This come liment to his restraining grace almost upset the actor's gravity, but at the same time deeply noved him; and caused him to promise "not to go just yet, any way."

Mr. Henry M. Staniey seems doomed to disappointment in his campaign on the Congo, for it is now announced that M. de Brazza has not yet returned thither. True, the French gunboat Sagittaire is now on its way to that region, but the French explorer, who took passage on it, became frightened at the prospect of being butchered to nake a Stanley's holiday, and scuttled back to the French shore in a rowboat. Interesting developnents may yet be reported, however. Mr. Stanley may destroy the gunboat for de Brazza's sake. If he does he will have a life-long enemy in king Makoko, for the vessel is freighted from stem to stern with pretty presents from the courtly Frenchman to the dusky monarch.

"She says," writes Mr. M. D. Conway, in an ac count of a personal interview with Louise Michel in London, "that not only women but men have far more freedom in Eugland than in France, The Republic is largely a delusion; it fares no better with the poor than under the Empire. She does not wish that women should be enfranchised in France: the men vote bad enough without the help f the women dependent on them. There has been, she says, a remarkable and steady decrease of the influence of the priests over women since the Franco-German war, but that emancipation has not gone far enough yet to entitle women to vote. The great work is to give them the freedom of all occupa-tions; to give them equal wages, to protect their earnings; then you can obtain the woman's real vote, and not fierely one which doubles the vote of some priest or master. She much admires America, and should have gone there this year, had it not and should have gone there this year, had it not been for the illness and decline of her mother."

President, must be allowed to view the remains in your charge." Lieutemut Burbank has assured a correspondent of The Philadelphia Fress that the order is rigorously observed, and that no one except Mrs. Gardiela is allowed, upon any consideration whatever, to enter

The collection of ancient relics belonging Mr. Duncan Campbell, of Albany, a considerable part of which perished in the fweddle Hall fire, was chiefly the result of patient attendance on auction sales in this city during the last fifteen years. Mr. Campbell, had often expressed the wish, perhaps in anticipation of the fate which overtook his treasures, that there were a museum in Albany ou which he could bestow them. The most valuable article saved was a large Flemish tapestry bearing the date of 1632. A sarcophagus sup-posed by the owner to antedate Moses by a thousand years, and doubtless of great antiquity, was partly conyears, and unontees of great antiquity, was partly con-sumed. Mr. Campbell's large collection of early books and manuscripts and of autique and mediaval cotus was stored at his house and so excaped. A stone jug out of which John Brown drank during his imprisonment at Charleston, the genuineness of which is certified to by his jailer, Captain Avis, was also saved.

As a rule the members of the Chinese colony in San Francisco do not consider it necessary to surround their matrimonial arrangements with stringent and solemn forms, and the first "marriage by contrac." of a Chinese couple in accordance with the statutes of California was recently celebrated. The contract was as follows: " Know all men by these presents: That Toy Duck and Ah Kim do hereby certify and declare as follows, to wit: That the age of the said Toy Duck is twenty-six years and that he resides at No. 1,030 Dupont-st., in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California; that the age of Ah Kim is twenty-three years, and that she resides at No. 1,030 Dupont-st., in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California; that said parties have each agreed to and with fornia; that said parties have each agreed to and with the other to become, and from this date (December 21, 1882) to be, hisband and wife, and the said parties hereby declare themselves husband and wife; that no marriage between said parties has ever been solemnized; that by this written declaration and contract it is intended by said parties to, and said parties hereby do, assume all the rights, duties and obligations of marriage. Done at the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, this twenty-first day of December, 1882."

In his address at the annual meeting of the linois State Bar Association last month Mr. Charles C. Bonney, president of the association, made this emphatic and manly declaration: "The greatest obstacles in the way of the prosperity of the legal profession; the most serious hindrances to their userulness; the sources of greatest injury to their clients; the causes of deepest dissatisfaction and prejudice, are the delays, uncertainties and expenses of legal proceedings. The losses and the anxieties arising from these causes are often more than the results which the suitor is finally allowed to take out of the scales of justice. A client who has followed a just cause from court to court, and through trial after trial, seeing verdicts set aside, and judgments reversed for some mistake which perhaps does not touch the real merits of the controversy, is very likely to conclude that any settlement he could have made out of court would have been better than victory in a litigation, and to govern his future conduct victory in a litigation, and to govern his inture conduct accordingly. . . What the spirit of the age, and the interest alike of lawyers and clients demand, is that litigation be confined to the vital questions of just causes; and that speedy results be reached." Mr. Bonney suggested several measures of reform and among them these: "Let the law declare that no one shall be heard in a court of justice except upon the condition of submitting both to do and to receive substantial justice without these: Let me haw decare that a court of justice except upon the condition of submitting both to do and to receive substantial justice without regard to any technicality or matter or form."... Let the law provide that no judgment shall be set aside or reversed in any case, civil or criminal, provided it shall appear from the whole record that substantial justice has been done."

### POLITICAL NEWS,

The demand made upon Congress to suspend the colunge of silver dollars becomes louder every day. There are only one or two Republican papers of any prominence that do not unite in urging such action. The Democratic papers are silent in the main, being willing apparently to let the Republicans take the full responsi-bility of piling up silver do lars until the crash comes. Then they can point to the result and say that although a De mecratic House began the folly, a Republican House retused to stop it.

The spring elections in Ohio are beginning to excite attention in that State. They are looked to as showing the drift of the political tide, and are generally tak u as an indication of how the State will go in the ollowing October. This year they will have more than ordinary importance, and both parties are accordingly making unusual preparation. There will be no such spitt in the Republican ranks in Cheinnati as was seen two years ago when the Democrats succeeded in carrying the election. The control of that city and Hamilton County is regarded as an important strategical point, and it will be vigorously contested this year.

A pronounced protest comes from Demoratic sources against the agreement which Mr. Carliele sald to have made with Mr. Blackburn to leave to the ntucky delegation the question which of them shall have the support of the State as a candwlate for Speaker of the next House. That, it is claimed, is a matter which ought to be settled by the party's entire representation in Cogress and not by the delegation from one State. Sum a testing up of pennics for the second greatest office in the Georgian of the country is not creditable to Mr. Carlisis's political shrewdness, and the truth of the story would be generally denoted were it not published in his home paper, The Covington Commonscentist. have the support of the State as a candwate for Speaker

When the Connecticut Legislature refused to confirm the Governor's nomination of Mr. Parsons for Insurance Commissioner of that state it seted, percapa even more wisely than it knew. For he has shown by his course that he is unworthy of the office to which he was appointed. To vent his spite upon the Senate he was appointed. To cent his spire upon the consider his now charging that the Senators were bribed by the insurgance companies of Hariford to reject him because they feared an investigation into their affairs. As the vote against him was hearly unanimous that charge is effectually disposed of. One of Mr. Parsona's own party papers remarks of him that 'he is a young man who has yet something to learn." Evidently.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, realizes the mistake his party is making in striving to prevent the pas-sage of a lariff bill during the present session. The Allanta Cons ilution reports him as taking this view of the subject: " The tariff is destined to be a controlling issue in politics, and for that reason I had hoped the Democrats, who are now in the unnority in both Houses, would be quiet and passive and let the Republicans pass any bill they choose to. They cannot possibly pass one that will satisfy the people, and every blunder they make will diminish their popularity. Then we could point the will diminish their popularity. Then we could point the people to the Republican party and say they did it. If you want it chaiged you must trust the Democracy. I am sure we can and would pass a more equitable bill than they will. But now suppose we worry along and prevent the passage of a bill. Why then when the aext congress convenes the Democrats will have the mity, and if they pass a taruf bill, the same howl of action will come up and put in peril our success in the next Presidential election.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

TWO HUMBUG PROMISES. Where was Wiggins's storm?—The Buffalo Courier. Absent-Keeping company with that other humbug promise, Democratic reform pretensions.

NOT A DESIRABLE CONFIDENCE.

From The Springfield Republican than.

The 650 men whose confidence Governor Butler says Warden Earle has lost are not men wasse confidence most men would esteem a rich possession. The chief crimes for which they are serving sentences are as follows: For breaking and entering with latent to steal, 244; common and notorious tuleves, 26; for robbery, 42; for burghry, 22; for larceny, 47; for rape, 32; for assant with intent to rape, 20; for assant with intent to murder; 18; for manual augment, 24; for murder, 51.

A SUPERFLUOUS BILL.

From The Boston Post (Dem.)

A bill is before the Tennessee House of Representatives which makes it a punishable offence for a state or county official to accept a free pass on any railroad. There are some railroads in the South that no man with ride over, unless obliged to, or well paid to do so, but these are not excepted in the bill.

NO OBSTACLE TO REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

Prom The Uties Herald (Rep.)

Is there any tangible and insurmountable ob-

BLOOMINGTON. Ill., Feb. 13.—George P. Davis, son of David Davis, accompanied by his wife, left this city thus evening for Washington City. From what seems to be trustworthy authority the object of Mr. Davis's visit to the capital is to remain for a few weeks the guest of ans father, and after March 4 to proceed with the Senator to Fayetteville, N. C. where the latter will wed Miss Burr. The date fixed for the marriage is said to be March 8.

The assertion that the soldiers of the guard at President Gardield's tomb open the coffin, identify the body and exchange receipts as eften as they relieve each other, is explicitly contradicted by Lieutenant Burbank, the officer in charge. This is the order of the Secretary of War: "Until otherwise ordered by competent authority, no one, save Mrs. Garfield, the wire of the late President of the Philadeliphia Press that the order legals of the guard and the admendance of the party observed, and that no one expent Mrs. Garfield, and that no one expent Mrs. Garfield.

CONCERNING THE BUTLERIZED CITY GOVERN

aponded to the transactional trees that the order is rigidated in allowed, upon any consideration whatever, to enter the vanit.

The town of Wartburg, Tenn., has just lost its fattest citizen, samnel scott by name, who weighed 350 pounds. Now that is not an unheard-of weight by all means; many a man has carried that burden to a clam-bake in the most cheerful and jaunty manner, but the lamented Scott was rather short and otherwise unequal to it. The peculiar feature of his death is that he died in his bed and that except for the bed he would not have died at all. His physician had forbidden him to lie